THE [Numb. 493]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *October* 17, 1754.

Mr. GREEN,

THE incloſed Piece is thought, by the Perſons to whoſe Judgment it has been ſubmitted, to contain certain Sentiments that are not improper for the Conſideration of the Public; and as it has admitted no indecent Reflections upon Authority, nor can reaſonably give Offence to any Man, who is in the true Intereſt of his Country, it is hoped that it may find a Place in your Paper.

I am, SIR,

Your moſt humble Servant.

DEAR SIR,

IN Anſwer to your obliging Letter of the 20th of *September*, wherein you deſire my Sentiments on the Subject of our late Converſation; I muſt premiſe, without farther Ceremony, that, in my Opinion, there is no Maxim in Politics which more immediately gains the Aſſent, than "that Papiſts ought to be excluded from all Shares "in the Government of a Proteſtant People." But that the Teſt-Act hath effectually excluded them, or is likely to do ſo, I deny, and could mention ſeveral recent Examples among ourſelves to the contrary; whereof HISTORY is to be credited, *that* informs us, that in the Year 1682, four after the Teſt-Act was made, ſeveral Papiſts, under the Diſguiſe of Proteſtants, thruſt themſelves into Places and Employments; among a Number of other Inſtances, that one *Duffy* got into the Rectory of *Rail* in *Eſſex*, and Dr. *Goodman* obtain'd the See of *Glouceſter*. Some conſcientious Papiſts there may be, and I hope there are; but there is too much Ground to ſuppoſe, as to great Part of them, that if they have a Service to do for MOTHER CHURCH, they can ſwallow SACRAMENTS, not only without Scruple, but with Merit. They have Abundance of Maxims to help them over ſuch little Difficulties, "either the End conſecrates the Means, or the "Nullity of the Orders and Miniſtrations in the "Church of *England*, invalidates all Conſecration "of the Elements," and conſequently prevents their *wonderful Tranſformation*; and then they remaining as they were, partaking of them is no more than eating a Bit of common Bread, or drinking a Sip of ordinary Wine: Or if the Scruples of a Popiſh Conſcience requires it, a Diſpenſation from the Pope, or his Commiſſioners, may be procur'd; for what will *they* not grant Diſpenſations for, *who* canonize Murderers for Martyrs, and celebrate for Saints the vileſt Miſcreants.

I own the preſent melancholy Situation of my Mind is greatly aggravated, when I reflect on the peculiar Circumſtances of this Province. There appears ſo little Unanimity among us, whilſt our inteſtine Enemies the Jeſuits, and their Tools and Emiſſaries, are embracing every Opportunity to foment Diviſions, and exerciſing all their Craft and Subtilty to force or deceive us into our own Deſtruction: And here I cannot help obſerving that too many who profeſs themſelves Proteſtants, in order to ſerve ſome paltry Views of Intereſt or Favour, countenance and carry on the Deceit, at the Riſque of every Thing that is valuable to Freemen and *Engliſhmen*. So that, I fear, without ſome extraordinary Interpoſition of Providence, or a ſpeedy Alteration of our Conduct, we muſt ſubmit to ſee our moſt inveterate Enemies the *French*, and their allied *Indians* (who have already attacked and invaded our Neighbour Colony of *Virginia*), lording it over all the *Britiſh* Dominions in *America*.

Does Popery increaſe in this Province? The great Number of Popiſh Chapels and the Crowds that reſort to them, as well as the great Number of their Youth ſent this Year to foreign Popiſh Seminaries for Education, prove to a Demonſtration that it does; moreover, many Popiſh Prieſts and Jeſuits, hold ſundry large Tracts of Land, Manors and other Tenements, and on ſeveral of them have Dwelling-Houſes, where they live in a collegiate Manner, having public Maſs-Houſes, where they exerciſe their religious Functions, and propagate their dangerous Doctrines, with the greateſt Induſtry, and without controul! Good GOD! Is it poſſible we can be ſo ſtupid, ſo deluded, as not to perceive the pernicious Conſequences of ſuch illegal Practices to us and our Poſterity? How the Papiſts have obtain'd ſuch a plenary Indulgence in *Maryland*, I ſhall not at preſent endeavour to account for; it may poſſibly be the Subject of ſome future Letter to you: For tho' I ſhall always be againſt perſecuting thoſe who have the Misfortune to be brought up in the Popiſh Religion, yet I muſt think it behoves our Government, to take as much Care as poſſible, that his Majeſty's Subjects may not be perverted to it. This they ought to do not only for religious but political Conſiderations; becauſe, by the very Principles of that Religion, tho' thoſe that profeſs it ſhould be quiet, they can never be faithful Subjects. As you, Sir, are ſo ſingular as to conſider the true Happineſs of our Conſtitution, I cannot but earneſtly recommend it to you to declare yourſelf a Candidate for the next General Election for your County; then, I flatter myſelf, you will do in your Power to brighten and enforce the Principles of Liberty to our deluded Country-men, ſhew them the apparent Dangers they are [illegible] by ſuffering a moſt deteſted Swarm of [illegible]oſe Traitors and Parricides to their Country) to engroſs and occupy ſuch large Poſſeſſions among us; to evince the Abſurdity of allowing them, as they are known to be implacable Enemies to our happy Conſtitution, both in Church and State, the Enjoyment and full Benefit of thoſe Laws, they are inceſſantly endeavouring to overturn: I will not ſay, it would be juſt in us to compel them to come in, but I am ſure it would be prudent in us to compel them to go out; I muſt here be underſtood to mean the Jeſuits only.

From what has been ſaid we have too much Reaſon to conclude, that Popery is the Foundation of all our preſent Diſtractions, Diviſions and Dangers; let us then take away the Cauſe, and the Effect will ceaſe; let us modeſtly and calmly unite to refuſe our Voices, at the next General Election of Repreſentatives, to any Candidate that will not bind himſelf by Promiſe to promote ſome ſuch Bill, as paſſed the Lower Houſe, laſt *May* Seſſion, by a great Majority of Patriots and Friends to Liberty and the Proteſtant Cauſe; I mean, *The Bill to prevent the Growth of Popery, within this Province*; I repeat it again, let us take away the Cauſe and the Effects will ceaſe; but I do not mean to take away, in the ſame Manner that the *French* have done, and are now doing, to thoſe they call their *Hugonot* Subjects; No, I am not for Dragooning, Impriſonment, Baniſhment, or the Gallies; but ſtill, I am for Self-Preſervation, and for ſuch Laws as will put it out of the Power of the Jeſuits, and their deluded Votaries, to endanger the Peace of this Province, and the Repoſe of all the *Britiſh* Colonies upon this Continent: Let us imitate the glorious Example of the Parliament of *Ireland*; to their wiſe Laws is owing the Tranquility of that Kingdom, and, to the due Execution of them, it is that Popery ſubſiſts chiefly among the Lower Claſs of their People: Let us examine their ſalutary Laws, and adopt ſuch of them, as ſhall be found moſt ſuitable to our Circumſtances.

Perhaps, by this Time, you begin to repent engaging me in this tedious Epiſtle, and indeed, I did not intend to have been thus prolix, when I ſat down to comply with your Requeſt; but from the Copiouſneſs of the Subject, I found it difficult to keep within the Bounds of an ordinary Letter: But I haſten to a Concluſion, as the Deſign of this is only to lay the Ground-Work of ſome future Obſervations. And as, at this Time, 'tis made a Queſtion whether the Penal Laws extend to this Province, or not, I muſt recommend the following Act of Aſſembly to your moſt ſerious Conſideration, *viz. An Act of Aſſembly declaring ſeveral Acts of Parliament, made in the Kingdom of* England, *to be in Force within this Province.* Body of Laws,

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In my next to you, I intend to conſider, and to the utmoſt of my Abilities to ſhew, the Neceſſity of enforcing ſuch Acts of Parliament as are clearly introduced among us, by the abovementioned Act of Aſſembly, in order to rouze the Luke-warm, and to convince them, that their true Intereſt, and indeed their Safety, depends on Unanimity, and a cordial Perſeverance, to ſupport the great and good Work begun. In this laudable, tho' perhaps invidious, Undertaking, I propoſe to treat the Subject with all imaginable Tenderneſs; yet will I not be deterred therefrom through Fear of offending, nor will I be biaſſed by Favour, or miſled by Party. Continue then (as you ſee how much I ſhall want Aſſiſtance) your kind Indulgence in communicating your Sentiments to me, as they may occaſionally occur; and proſper in the glorious Pains I hear you are taking to cement the Proteſtants of all Denominations; baffle that weak and groundleſs Calumny, that the Diſſenters are intended a Sacrifice one after another to the Church of *England*; point out to them their Security from the Laws of Toleration; explain to them the Steadineſs and laudable Conduct of many of their Repreſentatives; ridicule that vile, that ſenſeleſs Impoſition, which has of late been ſo induſtriouſly propagated, That the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly is our GREATEST GRIEVANCE, calculated to miſlead and diſguſt the Minds of honeſt unthinking Men, and to ſerve the narrow Views of Party, or meaner Self Intereſt. On this laſt Subject I ſhall take Occaſion to ſpeak freely, and perhaps perſonally, when I conſider the Act of Aſſembly mentioned and recommended to you above. *In the mean while, I am, Dear Sir, &c.*

BASTIA, *July* 2.

THE Rebels having charged ſome Peaſants, who were bringing Proviſions to this City, to deliver Letters in their Name, whereby they ſummoned the Inhabitants to pay them a Contribution of 26000 Crowns, and threatned, in Caſe of a Denial, to plunder and burn all the Farm Houſes and Country Seats in this Neighbourhood: The Marquis Grimaldi, inſtead of regarding ſuch Menaces, ſent in the Night a Detachment of the Garriſon to ſurprize an advanced Poſt occupied by eighty of the Rebels, moſt of whom have been killed or taken Priſoners.

We were ſome Time doubtful whether the Rebels had any Artillery; but now we find it is true that a foreign Veſſel did bring them ſome Cannon; but as they are only Field Pieces, it is not to be expected that they can do much Execution againſt fortified Towns: Beſides, we are informed that they want both Gunners and Carriages for their Artillery; ſo that we preſume they will hardly venture to undertake the Siege of this City, though they gave out that it was the Deſign of their late Movements.

Naples, July 5. Laſt Wedneſday Morning the Queen was ſafely deliver'd of a Princeſs, which happy Event was ſoon after made known to the People, by a triple Diſcharge of the Cannon of the Caſtle of St. Elme.

Turin, July 15. We are informed by our laſt Advices from Sardinia, that a Tuneſian Corſair, of 18 Guns, was drove on the Rocks near Cagliari, the Beginning of this Month, and was daſhed to Pieces, only five or ſix of the Crew having ſaved themſelves in their Chaloupe.

Vienna, July 17. At the Inſtance of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, all the Subjects of that Crown in our Service, are to be diſcharg'd in Auguſt next.

Hamburg, July 19. Among the other Ordinances to which the Empreſs of Ruſſia gave her Aſſent before ſhe left Moſcow, there was one for prohibiting the Exportation of Timber from Eſthonia and Livonia.

By another, a Tax is laid on all the Subjects of the Empire without Diſtinction, whoſe Wives ſhall bear any Children; in order to raiſe a Fund for the

Maintenance

Maintenance of a certain Number of Midwives, properly ſkilled in an Art which is greatly neglected in that Country.

Vienna, July 17. A very important Treaty, that has been for ſome Time on the Carpet, is on the Point of being concluded; but it is ſaid that the Articles will not be made public, till towards the Month of November.

Her Imperial Majeſty has eſtabliſhed a Fund called, The Storm and Fire Cheſt, for the Relief of thoſe who ſhall be reduced to Poverty by either of thoſe Misfortunes, and out of it are to be relieved the Sufferers by the Fire at Prague, whether Jews or Chriſtians.

Stockholm, July 18. According to the laſt Diſpatches from Abo, our Commiſſaries and thoſe of Ruſſia cannot agree about certain Diſtricts in the Dutchy of Finland, which both Courts pretend a Right to.

Gibraltar, June 28. We are informed by our laſt Advices from Tunis, that the Corſairs of that Place have proved very unſucceſsful in their late Cruizes againſt the Ships of the Chriſtian Powers, having taken but very few Prizes, and conſequently made but few Slaves.

Dublin, July 9. As the Caſe in Relation to the Sale of a Prize Ship, which was decided in the Exchequer laſt Friday, was ſomewhat remarkable; the following State of it is publiſhed for the Information of our Readers: This Ship (the Mary of Dublin) was taken from the French laſt War by one of his Majeſty's Ships, and brought into Kinſale, where it was condemned as a lawful Prize; the Captors impowered Mr. Tom to diſpoſe of it, which he did to Meſſieurs Laughton and Carleton of Cork, who conſigned it to their Correſpondents in Dublin, where it was again ſold to Meſſieurs Fly and Pemberton, of this City, from whom, as it was diſcovered to be originally an Engliſh Ship, the Property of Mr. Allen, of Norfolk, it was recovered on paying the uſual Salvage; on which the laſt Purchaſer was obliged to apply to the ſecond for Reſtitution, the ſecond to the firſt, and the firſt to the Captors, from whom Damages were recovered.

LONDON.

July 16. We ſee from what has happened in Virginia, how neceſſary it is to have an active and actual Militia, for they by no Means want a nominal One, to which every Perſon in the Colony is obliged to reſort: But this anſwers no great End. Whereas the having ſome competent Garriſons in good Forts, on the Frontier, and a flying Camp of both Foot and Horſe, on conſtant Duty, might anſwer many uſeful Purpoſes.

The great Objection to this is, that ſo many Men would be taken from their Labour; which would be prejudicial to themſelves and the Colony. But with regard to themſelves, while in the public Service, they ought to be ſubſiſted by the Public, and at the End of a proper Period, rewarded with ſuch a competent Grant of Land, which, with their own Induſtry, may enable them to live eaſily the Remainder of their Days. In twenty or thirty Years, by this Method, ſome Thouſands of good Troops might, with Facility, be eſtabliſhed in Virginia.

In reſpect to the Colony, this would be highly advantageous: It would render thoſe of their Youth, who have reſtleſs roving Diſpoſitions, uſeful to the Community, and cure them of their Foibles. It would be a Means of keeping the Indian Nations ſteady to our Intereſt by knowing at any Time, where to ſeek Protection. Laſtly, it would quicken the Induſtry of the Planters in general, by rendering them ſecure, and removing all Apprehenſions of Negroes riſing, or foreign Invaſions. To excite People to become rich, what Motive ſo ſtrong, as to make them ſenſible they are ſafe.

July 24. Since the late Peace, large Swarms of Germans are ſeen coming down the Rhine, in Search of new Habitations. The Number of German Families which have, ſince the End of laſt Winter, arrived in the Port of Cologne, is computed to be near Three Thouſand; and as many more are preparing to follow. The King of Pruſſia, through whoſe Dominions theſe Emigrations are made, has offered the People the ſame Advantages which they are ſeeking in other Countries. They have however declined this Offer, and he in Return has refuſed them Paſſage, not being willing to ſuffer his Neighbours to loſe what he cannot gain. This Regulation, however, has produced no other Effect than to turn the Evacuation into another Channel; from Bois le Duc by Water to Amſterdam, and thence to England and America. But perhaps it would be good Policy in other States to concur with the King of Pruſſia, in ſtopping their Progreſs; for it has been obſerved, that tho' they are driven from their own Country by an intolerable Oppreſſion, which leaves them ſcarce one Day in ſeven for themſelves, yet they do not mingle with the Natives under a milder Government; but, in our Settlements in America, keep themſelves a diſtinct People, and by their Numbers become dangerous Competitors for Superiority, at which they have aimed more than once.

Auguſt 1. Letters from Sicily adviſe that the Eruptions of Mount Ætna have been ſo terrible and ſo frequent in the Month of June laſt, that all the Fields, Gardens, &c. for upwards of three Leagues, around that Mountain, have been deſtroyed; and that they have likewiſe had divers Shocks of Earthquakes in that Iſland, ſome of which were ſo violent, that two Villages have been ſwallowed up.

Auguſt 2. Letters from Modena abound with Encomiums on the Duke their Sovereign for the Wiſdom of his Government. Trade lifts up its drooping Head, and begins to flouriſh by the ſetting up of divers Silk Manufactories and other Fabrics in the principal Towns of that Dutchy. All the Regiments, both Horſe and Foot, are compleat. And his Serene Highneſs has filled up all the vacant Poſts in his Army. They alſo talk of ſome new Arrangements in the Miniſtry, for the better Management of foreign and domeſtic Affairs.

They write from Liſbon, that the two Ships which were lately ſent with warlike Stores to Magazam, are arrived in the Tagus, and have brought Advice of a new Engagement between the Garriſon of that Place and the Moors, in which two of the principal Commanders of the latter were killed on the Spot, and ſeven other Officers made Priſoners.

They write from Bruſſels, that they are in greater Hopes than ever of ſeeing the perplexed Affairs of the Tariff and Barrier ſettled to the Satisfaction of all the Parties concerned, the Diſpatches on thoſe Subjects, by the laſt Couriers from Vienna, being extremely favourable.

Auguſt 2. It has been rightly obſerved, that we ought always to be jealous of the French, in Time of Peace as well as War; for they have always done us more Harm in Time of Peace than they could in Time of War. We ought to be jealous of them on many Accounts, and, among others, becauſe they have, by high Duties, in a Manner prohibited every Thing of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture, of this Country, except our Corn and our Wool, which they find neceſſary for the Support of their Poor and their Manufactures; and our Salt Proviſions, which they find neceſſary for the Support of their Navigation, and Colonies.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated July 18.

"The Affair which gave Riſe to the Idea of a Plot to deſtroy the Stadtholderian Family, did not happen in Friezeland, as has been publiſhed, but in North Holland, and was nothing more than a particular Diſpute about Territory, wherein a Magiſtrate of the Country, who, by the bye, was very much hated, had found Means, by a falſe Report, to intereſt her Royal Highneſs in the Matter of Diſpute. This Magiſtrate, whoſe Name is Blyenberg, had cauſed a triumphal Arch to be erected, in order to honour the Paſſage of the Family, but upon Land which did not belong to his Diſtrict: The Schont of the Place to which it did belong, not being conſulted, complained of the Trespaſs, and the Peaſants committed the Diſorder, by demoliſhing, in a great Meaſure, the triumphal Arch, rather to affront and inſult this Blyenberg than out of Diſreſpect to the Stadtholder, and her Royal Highneſs. Blyenberg, however, repreſented the Caſe to the Princeſs Governante as a Deſign upon the Life of herſelf, and her illuſtrious Family: Whereupon her Royal Highneſs naturally gave Orders to enquire into this Buſineſs, and in Conſequence thereof, the Advertiſement was publiſhed in the Gazettes, promiſing One Hundred Ducats to any one who would diſcover the Authors of theſe Diſorders."

Auguſt 3. The Accounts from Warſaw are full of Commendations of his Poliſh Majeſty, for his Endeavours in reconciling the Differences that have ariſen between ſeveral of the principal Families in Poland.——Whilſt theſe Feuds continue no Buſineſs can be done in the Diet, there being a perpetual Oppoſition from that Party which thinks itſelf leaſt favoured by the Crown. To ſuch a Height of Unhappineſs is that Kingdom arrived through the unbounded Liberty of the Nobles, who look upon the lower Sort of People as Slaves, having the Power of Life and Death over their Tenants.

Our Correſpondents at Vienna acquaint us, that the celeſtial and terreſtrial Globes lately finiſhed for their Imperial Majeſties, by J. G. Neſtfel, have been put up in the Library of the Court; and being univerſally admired, he has been honoured with the Title of Imperial Mechaniſt, a large Gold Medal which he is to wear upon his Breaſt, and a yearly Penſion.

The Maſter of a Veſſel arrived at Cork from St. Lucar, reports that the Plague rages on the Coaſt of Barbary, from whence the Inhabitants are daily retiring to eſcape its dreadful Effects.

Auguſt 6. It is inſinuated in Advices from Paris, that the Miniſtry intend to purſue their Schemes in North-America, and at the ſame Time receive very civilly whatever Repreſentations may be made on this Head by the Britiſh Court: That if they ſucceed, they will make it appear France has a Right to build Forts on the River Ohio, and along the Back of all our Northern Colonies: And if they miſcarry, they need but own they were under a Miſtake with Regard to the Boundaries between the two Crowns in that Part of the World; and ſo all Things will be made eaſy, as this is not a very proper Juncture for carrying Matters to Extremities.

They write from Florence, that they cannot help being uneaſy at the Situation of Affairs in Italy, eſpecially as the King of the Two Sicilies has actually above fifty Thouſand Men on Foot, and it is yet uncertain how ſo great a Force may be employed; for they ſeem to lay no Streſs on the Court of Madrid's affecting to be diſſatisfied with his Sicilian Majeſty's refuſing to acquieſce in the Arrangement of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, with Reſpect to the Diſpoſal of Naples and Sicily, and the Dutchies of Parma, Placentia and Guaſtalla, after the Deceaſe of his preſent Catholic Majeſty.

Auguſt 7. It is certain the Want of heavy Artillery was the only Reaſon the Malecontents made no Attempts upon Baſtia, when it was in a Manner blockaded by them, during which the Inhabitants of the Suburbs ſuffered greatly.

Auguſt 10. The Small (or Whale) Fiſhery having afforded great Satisfaction to the Nation gradually as the Ships have returned from Greenland; it is with no ſmall Pleaſure we can aſſure the Public, that the Great (or Herring) Fiſhery, off Shetland, has proved much more ſucceſsful than is generally imagined; of which they will probably have Particulars in a few Days. The Whale Ships fiſh for different Owners, and return from the Fiſhing to the ſeveral Ports they are fitted out from, which gives us frequent Opportunities of informing our Readers of their Succeſs: But the Fleet of Herring Buſſes, fiſh off Shetland, from one ſtated Time, till the Shoals move Southwards, which is about the Middle of Auguſt, when the Buſſes, after following them, return to the Port they ſailed from, in order to change their Nets, and to proceed on the Yarmouth or latter Fiſhery; ſo that till their ſaid Return we can only gather our Intelligence from Ships which come thro' the Fleet.

On the 11th ult. died in the Hoſpital for Invalids, at Berlin, aged 71, Simon Schultz, a Native of Thorn, the Circumſtances of whoſe Life are pretty extraordinary. Being enliſted in the Swediſh Service, in the Beginning of this Century, he was preſent at all the different Attacks, Sieges, and pitched Battles of Charles the XII. in Livonia, Saxony, and Poland. He was one of the Party that attended the Execution of the unfortunate General Patkul: He aſſiſted at the memorable Battle of Pultowa; and was one of three Hundred Swedes, who, after their Defeat on that Occaſion, ſwam over the Niepar, and followed the King to Bender, where he continued during that Prince's Stay in Turkey. In November, 1715, ſoon after the King's Arrival at Stralſund, he likewiſe came there: Having been made a Priſoner of War at the Surrendry of that Fortreſs, he enliſted among the Pruſſian Troops, and made the late Campaigns in Sileſia and Bohemia. In fine, in the Year 1748, after Fifty-one Years Service, this ſubaltern Hero went into the Hoſpital at Berlin, where he lately died.

The Ship Prince of Wales has brought from Greenland the entire Head and Horn of a Sea-Unicorn; the Horn is above ſeven Feet long, beautifully wreathed and twiſted. The Animal itſelf was found floating in the Sea, the Body almoſt conſumed by Sharks.

Letters from Port l' Orient, inform us, that the Thirteen Cantons, lately arrived from Pondicherry, has brought a very circumſtantial Account of the State of Affairs on the Coaſt of Coromandel, and of the Conſequences of the Battle in September laſt, between the Forces of the Engliſh and French India Companies, but they have not yet thought fit to oblige the Public with any Particulars of that curious Account.

Auguſt 10. Some private Letters from Turin intimate, that Things is at a great Criſis in Italy; that the King of the Two Sicilies is not only recruiting but augmenting his Forces, without any viſible Cauſe; that it is ſtrongly reported the Republic of Genoa have met with a Purchaſer for Corſica; and that the Court of Rome has, at the Requeſt of his Sardinian Majeſty, cauſed a Pilgrim

to

to be ſeized and delivered up, who is charged with ſome Practices of a very extraordinary Nature.

Auguſt 14. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint John Reynolds, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's Colony of Georgia, in America.

The King has been p'eaſed to appoint Charles Lawrence, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Governor of his Majeſty's Province of Nova Scotia, in America.

We have Advice from Madrid, that his Catholic Majeſty has iſſued an Ordonnance, prohibiting all the Religious Houſes in the Kingdom from receiving any new Nuns or Monks, for the Space of ten Years.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Auguſt 3.

"It is ſaid that the Cauſe of the Arreſt of the Marquis de la Enſenada, firſt Miniſter of State in Spain, was owing to his endeavouring to perſuade his Catholic Majeſty to abdicate the Crown, in order to make his Brother Don Carlos, King of Spain, &c.

You may depend upon it our Parliament will return to their Functions on the firſt of next Month."

Auguſt 15. The Account brought by Capt. Harman, arrived in the River from Leghorn, is as follows. After being twelve Days from the Streights Mouth (but don't mention the Day) in Lat. 45, he ſpoke with a Sloop bound from Malaga to Southampton, who had been Twenty four Days from Gibraltar, the Maſter of which told him that Commodore Edgecombe had ordered him, on his leaving that Place, to acquaint all Maſters of Engliſh Ships he ſhould meet with, that the Emperor of Morocco had declared War againſt Great Britain. Capt. Harman farther ſays, that he aſk'd the Name of the Sloop and Maſter, but it blowing very hard, and going from them very faſt, he could not underſtand what they ſaid.

Extract of a Letter from Virginia.

Williamſburg, June 4. *In the Name of Curioſity, What are you doing in England? If we might judge of you by the Rules of good Policy, I ſhould imagine you to be in all the Hurry of Preparation for War: For you will not ſurely ſuffer the moſt notorious and repeated Violations of Rights and Treaties to go on unrevenged? The French have long ſince commenced actual Hoſtilities againſt us here; have not only entered upon our Territories* Manu porti, *but have taken from us our Forts and ſtrong Holds, ſuch as they were. In ſhort, all our Colonies are in the utmoſt Hurry and Confuſion from the approaching Danger. By this Situation of our Affairs, you, Gentlemen Merchants, of the Mother Country, muſt expect to be, in great Meaſure, affected with us: For, whilſt we are ſending our Youth to the Repulſion of the Enemy, and Recovery of our Frontiers, Cultivation muſt be, and is, neglected: And, without a full Attention to our Produce, how ſhall we be able to make the proper Returns to England? What will really be the Conſequence of theſe Proceedings,* God *only knows! But certainly you ought not to be indifferent as to the Danger, becauſe at preſent, it is at a Diſtance from you.*

It requires not a very great Degree of Knowlege and Judgment to comprehend, that on the Security and Proſperity of the Colonies, depends the preſent flouriſhing Condition of the Mother Country. The immenſe Quantities of Goods which are annually imported into America from England, to the Amount of ſome Millions Sterling; the great Number of Shipping and Hands employed in the Exportation of them, make up, I doubt not the moſt conſiderable Part of your preſent trading Intereſt; and, by manufacturing the Materials for this particular Commerce, What Numbers of Individuals, nay, Families, are wholly ſupported in England! How enriched are its Merchants! It is by the proſperous Condition of your Trade that you have gained ſuch Abundance of Caſh among you: And it is owing to that Trade, and that Abundance, wholly, that your Lands are become ſo valuable. In ſhort, Great Britain is chiefly indebted to us that ſhe makes ſo rich, ſo potent, and reſpectable a Figure in Europe. A Truth that however evident, we have Reaſon to ſuppoſe, from the Tenor of their paſt Conduct, has not been ſo obvious to your Miniſtry; or, in other Words, to thoſe in Power,——whoſe immediate Duty it was to inform themſelves concerning it.

It does not eſcape our Notice here, how ready and generous England has been, and ſtill is, to grant Subſidies upon every paltry Alarm, to ſome petty German Princes, to the Tune of ſome Hundreds of Thouſands; merely for the Sake of preſerving, as the Miniſters call it, the Balance of Power. How much has been done to preſerve the Balance of Trade, or even our undoubted Rights in America, let them declare——who know it. In ſhort, and to tell the plain Truth in a few Words, we are looked upon, by your Great Men,——as a Subject too low for their ſublime Politeneſs;——by your Country 'Squires and Coxcombs, as a Set of Tranſports and Vagabonds:——And by your Board, as unruly Children, that want more to be corrected than encouraged. Thanks to their Wiſdoms, in taking ſo little Care of our Breeding.

It has been for many Years paſt, that the French have uninterruptibly been forming a Force on the Back of our Colonies, from the Miſſiſippi to Canada, by gaining over the Indians to their Alliance, and erecting Forts at proper Diſtances, which might have a ready Communication from North to South. They had a triple Policy in this: Firſt, That, by ſecuring the Alliance of the Indians, they might engroſs the Peltry and Fur Trade. Secondly, That, by ſuch Chain of Forts and Strength, they might not only prevent the Extenſion of our Colonies, but even ſtreighten and diſtreſs them at Pleaſure. Thirdly, That, by ſuch an Eſtabliſhment and Poſſeſſion, they might be able to procure the Back Parts of America, by Negotiation or Treaty, whenever our Miniſtry might be provoked to look into our Rights, and take up the Reſolution of calling them to Account for ſuch a Procedure.

CHARLES-TOWN, *(South Carolina.)*

Sept. 12. We hear that his Excellency, Arthur Dobbs, Eſq; the new Governor of North Carolina, is arrived in that Province; and that a great Number of new Settlers, from Ireland, are alſo arrived there.

We likewiſe hear, that a Sloop has been ſpoke with on the Coaſt, beating off and on to get in here, bound from Jamaica to Virginia, which has neither Anchor nor Cable, and ſcarce any Sails or Rigging, having been plundered of them by a Spaniſh Sloop that met with her in the Windward Paſſage.

BOSTON.

September 23. By a Veſſel from Fort Halifax, at Teconnet Falls, on Kennebec River, we have Advice, that by this Time it is expected the Works at that Fortreſs and Fort Weſtern at Cuſhenoc, are finiſhed, as alſo the Road of Communication between thoſe two Forts; and that the Remainder of the Soldiers raiſed for the late Expedition upon Kennebec River (except ſuch a Number as ſhall be left in Garriſon for the Defence of the Forts there) are diſmiſſed, together with the Workmen employ'd in building them; and that they, together with General Winſlow, and the other Officers, will ſoon return to Boſton.

A few Days ago came to Town by Land five Frenchmen, who on Friday laſt were examined before his Excellency and the Council, and we hear they gave the following Account of themſelves, viz. That they belong'd to the French Army near the River Ohio, which being in want of Proviſions, and their Service very hard, they, with Twenty-five others, deſerted to Col. Waſhington, who ſent them away before the fatal Action on the third of July.——That the French Soldiers in general were ſo diſſatisfied with their Service, that if the Engliſh had a Force in thoſe Parts ſufficient to protect them, they would every Man deſert except the Officers.——That the other Twenty five had diſpoſed of themſelves, ſome in one Place, and ſome in another, among the Engliſh; but that thoſe Five being deſirous to get to England, came hither for that Purpoſe, with Letters of Credence from Col. Waſhington, &c.

September 30. By a Gentleman who came Paſſenger in Capt. Trout, we are informed, that a few Days before they got in, they ſpoke with a Snow bound to Marblehead from Cadiz, the Maſter of which informed them, that nine Sail of French Men of War having taken in Water and freſh Proviſions, ſailed from Cadiz ſome Time before them, ſuppoſed to be bound either to the Weſt-Indies or North-America.

Friday laſt, in the Afternoon, Capt. Saunders, in the Province Sloop, arrived here from Kennebec River, in the Eaſtern Parts of this Province, and brought with him Major General Winſlow, with ſeveral other Officers; and in the Evening three other Sloops arrived with between three and four Hundred Soldiers: Theſe had all ſerved in the late Expedition, which being over, they are diſcharged.

We are told, that the Road between Fort Weſtern, at Cuſhenoc, and Fort Halifax, at Teconnet, is finiſhed, and that about 130 Men are left in Garriſon at the two Forts abovementioned.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 3. *This Day the Honourable* ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, *Eſq; attended by many of the principal Gentlemen of this City, arrived here; when his Commiſſion, appointing him Governor of this Province, was publiſhed at the Court Houſe; after which the Guns of His Majeſty's Sloop Baltimore, and of the Aſſociation Battery, were fir'd off.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Shippensburgh, dated Sept. 23, 1754.

"*On Friday Night laſt, about 12 o'Clock, there arrived at Auchwick, while I was there, one of our Indians, who had travelled Night and Day from the French Fort to give us Intelligence, that there were 300 French Indians arrived there; and that they were immediately to ſet out from thence, in order to make a Diverſion on our Back Inhabitants.*"

October 10. *On Monday his Honour, our Governor, went down to New Caſtle, accompanied by ſeveral Gentlemen, in order to have his Commiſſion publiſhed there, and return'd the next Day.*

Capt. Noarth, from Liſbon, brings Advice of the Death of the King of Portugal's Mother; and that they had heard there of the Emperor of Morocco's declaring War againſt England, &c. On his Paſſage, in Latitude 35, 30, *he met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which he loſt one of his Sails, and receiv'd ſome other Damage. In the ſame Latitude he ſpoke with a Schooner from South Carolina for Boſton, that had been out Twenty odd Days, and was in want of Proviſions; the Maſter of which told him, that a Ship had gone paſt him ſeemingly in great Diſtreſs, and under ſuch Way, that he could not hale her, but imagin'd, from the Situation ſhe was in, that ſhe muſt ſoon have foundered.*

ANNAPOLIS.

Sunday Evening laſt his Excellency our Governor received an Expreſs from Williamſburg; *and next Day between Twelve and One o'Clock, his Excellency, accompanied by ſome Gentlemen from hence, ſail'd in a ſmall Schooner, with a fair briſk Wind for* Virginia.

The Beginning of the Week we had a pretty ſtrong Eaſterly Wind, which raiſed the Tide on Tueſday to a very great Height.

We hear from Dorcheſter *County, that at the Special Court lately held there, old Mr.* Cooper *was acquitted of the Murder of his Overſeer, the Jury finding it only Manſlaughter.*

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Bazil Barry*, at the Head of *South* River, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Bay Mare, about 5 or 6 Years old, branded I H on the near Buttock, has a ſmall Star, a little Snip, and is undock'd. She has with her a Bay and White Horſe Colt, a Year old laſt Spring.

The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *John Meek*, ſenior, at the Head of *Severn*, a black Gelding near 13 Hands high, has a Sprig Tail, and is branded on the near Buttock S.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

October 1, 1754.

To be RUN for,

In the Old Fields near Bladenſburg, *on Tueſday the* 22*d of this Inſtant,*

A PRIZE of Ten Pounds Current Money, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, bred in this Province, that never gain'd a Prize exceeding that Sum; each Horſe to carry Nine Stone, Horſe-Man's Weight; to run three Heats, three Times round the Poles to each Heat (which is about two Miles); and to rub fifteen Minutes between the Heats.

The next Day, a Prize of Five Pounds Current Money, only the winning Horſe the firſt Day excepted. The Horſes, &c. to be entered for the firſt Day with *Thomas Chittam* the Day before Running, and to pay Ten Shillings Currency Entrance; and Five Shillings the next Day, at Starting. All Diſputes to be determined by Meſſieurs *John Cooke* and *Baſil Waring*, who are to apply the Entrance Money as they think proper.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Joſeph Burgeſs*, living at the Falls of *Patuxent* River, taken up as a Stray, a large White Mare, branded with Something like an E on the near Shoulder.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

WHEREAS

WHEREAS the Executors of Mr. *John Hammond*, Son of *Charles*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceaſed, are called on for ſundry Sums of Money, and as it is requiſite ſuch Sums ſhould be paid by the Ballances due to that Eſtate; this is, therefore, to deſire all Perſons indebted, to make immediate Payment, which will prevent Trouble to themſelves, and oblige

2 *Their humble Servants,*

Anne Hammond,
Henry Griffith.

N. B. The Subſcribers have a large Quantity of Land to diſpoſe of, at a reaſonable Rate.

THE Subſcriber intending immediately for *England*, deſires all Perſons indebted to him to pay off their Accounts: And thoſe he is indebted to, he is ready to pay.

X 2 *James Jolly.*

The ſaid *Jolly* has to diſpoſe of, a Servant Man's Time, who has about 4 Years to ſerve, and who underſtands the Buſineſs of a Wire-Worker: As alſo, a large Quantity of Wire, fit for carrying on that Buſineſs.

RAN away from Col. *Tayloe's* Mine-Bank, on *Patapſco* River, in *Maryland*, on the 30th of *September* laſt, two Negro Men; one named *Frank*, a ſmall Fellow, has a yellowiſh Skin, a high Noſe, about 20 Years of Age, and has a good Look; the other named *George*, a tall, thin, black Fellow, has a Wen, or Swelling, on one of his Knees, and is about 27 Years of Age. They have been in the Country about two Years, are very poorly apparelled, and can ſpeak but little *Engliſh*.

2 Whoever brings the ſaid Negroes to the Subſcriber at the Mine-Bank, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings for each, if taken under ten Miles from home; Thirty Shillings for each, if at a greater Diſtance; THREE PISTOLES for both, if taken out of the Province; and reaſonable Charges if brought home, paid by

Thomas Lawſon.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Queen-Anne's* County, an Indented Servant Man, named *James Mc'Goun*, is an *Iriſhman*, ſerved the firſt Part of his Time with Mr. *Jacob Giles*, at his Iron-Works: He was advertiſed when he firſt went away, but could hear nothing of him then; but have ſince heard he has been about the ſaid Iron-Works, and in *Lancaſter* County; he is

2 remarkable for being very ſaucy when drunk, and is about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high: Has different Apparel with him, and ſometimes dreſſes ſpruce, beyond a common Labourer.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR PISTOLES Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by *John Smyth.*

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of Land, containing 400 Acres, all very fine Land, ſituate in *Frederick* County, near Mr. *Joſeph Chapline's*, called *Addition to Piles's Delight*.

10 For Title and Terms, apply to

Gilbert Sprigg.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near *Patuxent* Iron-Works, on the 29th of *September*, an *Iriſh* Servant Man, named *James Lord*, of a middle Size, and pitted with the Small-Pox. He had on and took with him, a blue Fearnothing Jacket, Oſnabrigs Breeches and Shirt, an old Worſted Cap, *Ruſſia* Leather Shoes, Yarn

3 Stockings, a new, fine, dark colour'd Camblet Coat, with white Metal Buttons, two Pair of new *Ruſſia* Drab Breeches, a Pair of black Worſted Camblet Breeches, two Pair of Worſted Stockings, one Pair of Cotton Ditto, one Silk and four Linnen Caps, two Silk Handkerchiefs, three new Check Shirts, and three Ells of brown Oſnabrigs.

Whoever brings the ſaid Servant to the Subſcriber, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward.

Richard Welſh.

STRAY'D, or ſtolen, (but ſuppos'd to be ſtolen) out of *Annapolis*, the Beginning of *September*, a bright Bay Mare about 14 Hands high, trots and gallops light, and is branded on the near Shoulder T, with a ſtroke acroſs it.

Whoever returns her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

4 *James Johnſon.*

London-Town, Sept. 18, 1754.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, of *London-Town*, are deſired to come and pay off their reſpective Accounts, to enable him to pay thoſe he is indebted to, or elſe they muſt expect Trouble.

4 *William Bicknell.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling-Houſe and Lot where *Robert Gordon*, Eſq; deceaſed, lately lived.

Alſo, the Dwelling Houſe where Mr. *William Thornton* lately lived, with all the Warehouſes and other Out-Houſes adjoining.

The Whole to be Sold together, or in ſeparate Lots if required.

For Terms and Title apply to

5 *John Raitt,*
Robert Swan.

Conformable to LAW, X

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *William Brackenbury*, in *St. Mary's* County, taken up as a Stray, a very Dark Bay Mare, almoſt Black, has a Star in her Forehead, two white Spots on her Throat, two on one of her Shoulders, and two on one of her Thighs, not branded: She has with her an Iron-Grey Colt, about three Years old, not branded.

The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW, X

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Cepheus Childes*, at *Herring-Bay*, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Dark Bay Stone Horſe, about 3 Years old, has no Brand or Fleſh Mark.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Juſt Launch'd, and lying at Baltimore-Town, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, very cheap, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money,*

A SLOOP, 28 Feet Keel, 11 Feet Beam, and 5 Feet in the Hold, deck'd fore and aft, and is ſtrong and well-built. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchaſe, may view the Veſſel and know the Price by applying to Mr. *John Moale*, Merchant, in the ſaid Town, or to the Subſcriber.

X 6 *Nathanael Rumney.*

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near Mr. *Snowden's* Iron Works, on the 1ſt of this Inſtant *September*, an *Iriſh* Convict Servant Man, named *Robert Dollaſon*, but probably will change his Name; he is a luſty well-ſet Fellow, has a Scar over his left Eye-Brow, and a large Scar on the Joint of his left Wriſt, has a down Look, and is of a pale Complexion: Had on when he went away, an Oſnabrigs Coat, a Country-Linnen Shirt, and Sailor's Trowſers of the ſame, dyed of a reddiſh Colour, a white Felt Hat, a Pair of grey Yarn Stockings, and a Pair of tall Shoes.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows, if taken in this Province; and if taken out of this Province, FOUR PISTOLES. 7 *Thomas Davis.*

Belhaven, in Virginia, Auguſt 12, 1754.

RAN away, this Morning, from the Subſcriber, the following Servants, *viz. Chriſtopher Harper*, by Trade a Bricklayer, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, he has a Halt in his Walk, and goes ſtooping, and wide, and has a very ill Aſpect: Had on, a Drab colour'd Cloth Coat, with Metal Buttons, a Check Shirt, a Pair of ribb'd Fuſtian Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes.

Anne Harper, Wife to the aforeſaid *Harper*, aged about Forty Years, ſhe has a ſtooping Carriage in her Walk, is round ſhouldered, thin viſaged, has loſt two of her fore Teeth, and has a ſad ſcolding Tongue: Had on, a blue Jacket, Oſnabrigs Shift, and other Cloaths I cannot deſcribe.

John Edenburgh, aged about Thirty Years, has ſhort yellowiſh Hair, halts in his Walk, has ſore Legs, and is one of few Words, except when in Liquor: Had on, a blue Sailor's Jacket, Oſnabrigs Shirt and Trowſers, old Shoes, and a half worn Felt Hat.

They took with them a Bay Horſe, with a Blaze in his Face, and branded thus WP. 'Tis thought that they have alſo taken with them two of the Reverend Mr. *Charles Green's* Horſes, the one of a Roan Colour, the other a dark Bay.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servants, and ſecures them, ſo that the Subſcriber may have them again, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward for each, beſides what the Law allows, paid by *William Waite.*

July 3, 1754.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of the Paper Currency Office, have, by frequent Advertiſements, required the Debtors of that Office to pay the Intereſt due on their ſeveral Bonds, which they have hitherto failed to comply with: Therefore the Commiſſioners once more inform the Debtors of the ſaid Office, that unleſs they will come without Loſs of Time, and pay off the Intereſt due on their ſeveral Bonds, they will be put in Suit.

Signed per Order of the Commiſſioners,

Richard Dorſey,
Clerk Paper Currency Office.

June 20, 1754.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near the Head of *South* River, in *Anne Arundel* County, on the 16th of *June*, a Negro Man, named *Joſeph Marriott*, lately convicted from *London*; he is a tall ſlim Fellow, and talks very plain *Engliſh*. Had on a black Cloth Coat, a ſhort white Flannel Waiſtcoat, a Check Shirt, a Pair of red Everlaſting Breeches, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, a Pair of old channell'd Pumps, a Worſted Cap, and an old Caſtor Hat; and took ſundry other Cloaths with him.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Fellow, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward. *Benjamin Welſh.*

RAN away with the above Fellow, a Convict Servant Man, named *John Stewart*, of a ſmall Size. Had on and took with him, a brown Broad Cloth Coat, a red Broad Cloth Waiſtcoat, two blue Sailor's Jackets, a Pair of red Pluſh Breeches, with white Metal Buttons, a Pair of blue Worſted Stockings, a Pair of old Pumps, a brown Wig, a large brimm'd Hat, and Silk Handkerchief, and ſundry other Cloaths.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Servant, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive a Piſtole Reward. *Robert Killiſſon.*

RAN away from the *Buſh* River Iron Works, in *March* laſt, a *Scotch* Servant Man, named *Archibald Hambleton*; he is a very luſty tall Fellow, ſtoops a little in the Shoulders, and turns in his Toes as he walks, and is very freckled in the Face and Hands, and ſlow of Speech. He had on when he went away, a coarſe white Linnen Shirt, a coarſe Cotton Jacket, and an old Felt Hat.

Whoever ſhall take up the abovementioned Servant, and ſecure him, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward.

Benjamin Welſh.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*; by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and a Shilling *per* Week after for Continuance: And BOOK-BINDING is performed in the neateſt Manner.